VICTORIES IN SPAIN.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. BEACH'S DENUNCIATIONS.

HIS COMMISERATION OF PORTER.

EVARTS TREATED TO SNEERS AND SARCASMS.

BEECHER RUINED ... TILTON CANONIZED.

Skirmishing Around the Outposts and Feeling the Enemy-Eviden Reluctunce to Make a Bold Attack Upon His Fortifications -Tilton as a Genius and a Cucketd.

TWENTY-FOURTH WIES

Mr. Beach Begins his Speech for the Plaintiff New Your, May 5 - The Brooklyn city court room was packed this morning with speciators as it had never been before during the tria'. The entrance of Mr. Beach, who was to deliver the checked by the officers of the court. Ex-Judge Fullerton arrived shortly after and received a similar evation. The friends of the plaintiff were mustered in strong force, and scarcely a vacant space was to be round in the room. The ante-room and cerridors were througed with distinguished parties who were unable to gain admision to the court-room. Plaintiff was early in his was so great that Judge Nellson gave instructions to the officers in charge of the court to make some arrangements and prevent a similar occur rence in future. Beecher and his wife were absent when the proceedings began. The judge cau-tioned the audience to preserve the utmost

that at last Theodere Tilton had an opportunity to be heard in a court of justice, after having been vercome with calumntes. At the church investigation every one saw that Tilton and his witnesses were shut off from a hearing, and it was no wonder that public clamor demanded justice should he done to him in this unfortunate transaction.

At this point Beecher and his wife came into the room, and took their usual places in the

Plymouth throng.
Counsel said that if this cause was not to be won by bold assertions he yielded the palm in that to his learned adversary. He supposed he spoke to men properly exercising the perogatives of their position. To-day they held in heirbands,

THE CREATEST PREACHER that ever lived, and they also held in their hands the destinies of this plaintiff and his witnesses The law had selected them, and to them had been committed the great interests of this controversy You, Mr. Foreman, have been appealed to per senally, and, said counsel, I know the influences which have operated on this trial, and I know the power and influence of the organization which surrounds the defendant. My friend, Mr. Evarts should not have wished for the one hundred eye. of Argus, for he already had them; nor for the rold of Midas, for that had already been scattered with a lavish hand. Counsel was not an orator, as Brutes. He had no calumpies to utter; no epithets to apply. He had only logical reasoning to apply to the

PACTS OF THE CASE. and if these were not enough to satisfy the minds to convict of guilt, then, in the name of that law

the jury ever heard SUCH A PERFOR STORM OF ARCSE as they had listened to during the last thirteen days, and yet defendant's lawyer asked them if the plaintinhad any case. They had given to They had resisted with but one witness, and that by thirty-four witnesses. Now, said Beach, the Henry Ward Deccher.

JUINE PORTEN, with whem he says he had been associated in law peared here as a subordinate or secondary adverary: but in that there was no disgrace, but humil ation. It was an ignoble position he had taken in applying calumnious epithets to this plaintiff. Mr. Porter had likened Tilton to a theatrical char acter; and turning around to his (Beach's) client

and say I sent thee there," and shook his fist in Counsel turned around to his client expecting to see vacancy where. Tilton had been sitting, but he remained there unmoved, to counsels of the gentleman who addressed him. Both counsel on other side had striven for thirteen days of Tilton, who was, according to them, a perjurer and adulterer; who was, according to Porter, a cusning and subtle conspirator who was attack ing the pocket of Henry Ward Beecher. All the parties on the other side admitted Tilton was a man of genius, an orator and an elecutionist, but Tracy said he despised him as a man who was reak in devices.

vicissitudes of this case Theodore Tilton had always adhered to his manhood, and in his for Beecher until goaded in madness. And why were all the terms of vileness and abuse heaped upon him? Counsel sgreed that Henry Ward Beecher was a great man, and he would not attempt to reduce his estimate except when his earned friends exalted him to that degree, that was purely sinless. Counsel would take exceptions to it. The whole object of his learned counsel would not believe that he was altogether

THE SUBJECT OF THIS ACTION was not an agreeable one to consider. The jury would perceive that when Mrs. Tilton made known this wrong, not to hor husband only, but to ber friends, there were sources of discover; which could not be controlled by either of these parties, and the secret leaked out.

The policy of silence was endeavored to be ob-served, and Evarts had touched upon that in his discourse. It is very certain, and was uncontradicted and appeared is testimony of Beecher, that Mrs. Morse had told a dozen persons of the story, and that he sent Deacon Bell to Mr. Halliday to prevent investigation, and then he was en-deavoring to observe the policy of silence. Counsel supposed the execution of the tripatrite agree-ment was a device for the suppression of the scandal, and in one of Beecher's letters they would remember he said that "If the paper would keep silent they might outride the gale, were to assume defendant's innocence, and take into consideration all doubts which presented themselves, but counsel thought in a case like this Mr. Porter was wrong, as this case was not of that character or degree which justifies the applica-tion of this presumption. When evidence was presented which overcame doubt what became f presumption?

They started with the presumption of his inno claim to the presumption disappeared altogether Counsel quoted from Greenless's Law Reports in support of his views to show that such a presumption might be entertained in a criminal and not in

then referred to the move upon Tilton for publieation of his wife's letters, and said he would be

willing to concede that without real and meri, torious cause for it. The publication of THESE LETTERS WOULD BE INDULICATE. that he had been led to publish them, or extracts from them, by advice of his counsel, ex.Judge Morris. At that time, said Beach, Tilton was published over the land as a brute in the management of his household affairs. The only refute was the publication of these letters from his wife in his own vindication. Porter had made a most severe attack on counsel's elient for publication of the letter of June 9, 1861, which speke of the inflecteds of his wife. Porter asks you, gentlemen, if anything meaner can be amagined than publication of this letter, and ascribes it to the

gotism of the man who would publish anything or his own advancement,

Porter also attacked him for the publication of erous. Court adjourned.

the letter of January 28, 1875. Counsel could show them facts after facts, disregarded during the past thirteen days for the purpose of making an opportunity to attack sed vilify the plaintiff. Mr. Porter had expressed surprise that the complain-ant in this case charged seduction and adultery at the house of Henry Ward Beecher, and also spoke of the advoitables with which the senth of October, 1888, had been selected to award analabi. and had drawn a picture of Beecheer in his home, surrounded by his family. Now, said counsel, he did not know when seduction took place, as place and date were furnished to Tilton by his wife, and defendant. Porter; says that Mr. Richard only denied that Bessie Turner told him the story about Tilton's conduct to her at the Evening Post office, and did not dony that he told him any other time, but it will be found that he denied that she ever told him at any time or place Beach also referred to the testimony of shown by the housekeeper, Miss Ellen Denny, to Mrs. Til-

ton, and dwelt on by Judge Porter. Now, said counsel, this was an aged lady, and cousin of Mrs. Tilton, who took charge of the louse in her absence. Was there anything in this to offend Mrs. Tilton's feelings it she was offended? And at another time, said counsel, Bessle Torner stated that Tilton had repulsed his wife when she came to him for advice about the servants; but this may have been mental in Mr. Titton, and is no reproach to him, as men of high Christian character often used more starn-ness and were harsher in their conduct to their wives than what Mr. Titton exhibited. But the question of Tilton's conduct to his family was not the question before this jury; but, nevertheless, the sanctity of his home was not to be destroyed, per did it give Henry Ward Beecher the Heense to enter it. It gave no excuse to Henry Ward Beecher that this was a disturbed and unhappy household, and was no justification of his act, and so on through all the adverse issues forced on this jury. Granted that Tilton was the admirer of Victoria Woodhull. Granted that he was viler than the brutes, did it overturn the confession of the defendant and

WIFE OUT ALL THOSE STORMY LETTERS? Did it destroy the credibility of the witnesses who bore testimony to his three years of sin, penitence and remorse, and was the defendant's effence therefore to go unrobuked? Recess. Resuming, Mr. Beach said it had been charged that the letter of Feb. 8, 1868, which Tilton referred to in his statement, bad been used in a garbled form. It was read by Beach, in which Mrs. Tilton said Beecher's addresses were re-pelled, and in which she said: "To love was praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift was a sin.' This letter, as incorporated in the statement for the church committee, was quoted to show Mrs. Tilton's relations to her marriage vew, and Mr. Porter said it was garbled for the parpose sof indulging in a violent expletive against Mrs. Tilton. It was very well to describe Beecher as the possessor of all the Christian virtues, and to boast hat these virtues had called about him all the plety and respectability of the community, but ounsel was not partial to this mode of argument and he did not think they were calculated to act judiciously on the minds of the jury. It was an astenishing proposition advanced by Mr. Por-

CONTROLLED THE PRESS OF THIS COUNTRY, and that it was filled with effusions of Tiltonianstr, as he terms it. Was his learned friend ignorant that the press was the utterer of public opinion, and when he charged it with Tilionianism he was denouncing the press of the whole country? Then it was said by Mr. Evarts that all the best classes of the vicinage had gathered about Henry Ward Beecher. Where were Drs. Storre, Schayier, I uddington, Talmage, Van Dyke and the other ministers of Brooklyn? They were not here. Counsel here said nothing but glory of Plymouth church. Counsel did not ask this jury of intelligent and responsible men to surrender their opin-tons to any class of people, whether secular or Christian; and when he referred to these outside views it was not to guide them in their opinions, but to prevent them inheriting fulse ones. Mr. Beach was of the opinion that Mr. Porter erred in his conception of the law of this case. Counsel spoke of Mr. Porter's reference to Mrs. Tilton bin," and raid it was one of the strangest adomn-lies he had ever heard of. It was only when Elu-abeth R. Tilten left her home and husband that the telley of silence was broken, and this jury

vestigation, and the disclosure followed. its consequences, even if Beecher was intocent. He never could stand in the pulpit thesame grand character he was. He was sulled, and though they found him innocent and denounced Tilton, was broken up, and his children put to shame, and the man who had done this could not shrink from the responsibility, and the jury could not swerve from their responsibility; and whatever Porter might ony the jury could not shift that resconsibility. They might attract the light from public onlinion, but they could not changelt. They gardless of consequences. The man who did so was fearless of all criticism or accusation. Cornhim some better evidences of Mrs. Tilton's love for her husband than this. He could not show If there was any cause that led her to this conduct been shown that Tilton had flinched from adelity

to his wife and family?
There had not been any evidence given so far to show what both of my learned friends thought they found, some contradiction between somebody and Theodore Tilton, which led them to

EXPATIATE ON HIS GRAY HAIRS. and Mr. Porter commented on it as a most strikthat two such gentlemen as Messrs. Evarts and Porter should dwell at such length on the subgray bairs, and the latter did not assert that he had eny. In this examination both my learned friends are endeavoring to show Triton as having a malignant hatred of Beecher. Counsel did not mean to say that Tilton loved Henry Ward Beecher, or did love him an instant after that July, 1870, when his wife made her confession; and he thought it was supernatural if a person the injured man should not harbor feelings of hatred or revenge. Tilton had borne these feelings, and when not restrained by his wile and children they broke out with force, and counsel would be

ashamed to stand here for him if this was not the Counsel would show the jury that with all this passion, but restrained by the love of his wife and children. Titton had withheld his band from being stained with the blood of his injurer. Mr. Porter also touched on the arrogance, as he alof the church missionary funds. All this was for the purpose of making the jury believe that Til-ton was puffed up with his own egotism. Tilton said he overmatched Beecher in that controversy because he (Beecher) was wrong, and the truth always prevailed. That surely, said counsel, was not self-glorification. The counsel for de-tence dwelt at some length on what is called the called it first by that name to Redpath, and

that afterwards he had propounced it false Mr. Beach argued that testimony had been misquoted by Porter, and read from the evidence counsel. The next accusation against Tilton was that he quoted in Bacon's letter a garbled edition of the letter of contrition, or "apology," and failed to give that portion of it that was favorable to Beacher, and this was a serious imputation, and required to be examined to see if they had disproved Tilton's integrity or any of read the portion of the letter referred to, and said that Tilten had not put in a word or suggestion in that document imputing an offense to Beecher. On the centrary, it shields and defends

AS A KNAVE AND DOG and said that he was living on Beecher's magnanimity. Was this imputation to rest and not be denied? How was this to be remedied, b t by a simple relation of the facts with regard to his dealings with the church and the West charges, ter, and what part did he omit? Porter says he emitted that portion of it most favorable to Beecher. Counsel road the portion which was not quoted, and appealed to the jury if there was anything in it which was favorable to Beecher. was pure as an angel, and that the charges were improper proposals, and it was in this view that these papers were prepared which aroused the hostility of Beecher. What was there in the letter to Dr. Bucon except the quotation from his own letter to Tilton that forces Beecher into the angry meed? Only that quotation, which, of all

the letter of contrition, he swears on the stand is The counsel next say that Mrs. Moulton on the Beecher, noting under luftuence of the husband. Coun.el read to jury Mrs. Moulton's evidence on the subject to show there was nothing that justified the other side in saying Mrs. Moulton regarded Tilton with loathing or called him treach-

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

BUDDING BLACKSTONES OF 1875. GRAPUATING EXERCISES LAST NIGHT.

REMARKS OF REVERDY JOHNSON. OF THOMAS DONALDSON.

Music. Love and Flowers-The Graduating Class-Degrees Conferred -The Winners of Prizes -The Distinguished Persons Fresent.

The summons to be and appear at the National Theatre last evening, being eleven days after the Holy Trinity, then and there to witness the commencement exercises in re the graduation of the class of 1878, issued by the Law Department of Columbian University was obeyed by thou-sands. Every portion of the large theatre was filled with a spiendid and cultivated audience. Even the loci communes were crowded, so many friends has the law class of 1875. The atmosphere was heavy with the fragrance of richest flowers, some for decoration, some for compliment, and many for "Love" sweet sake." Pending the commencement exercises, and while the Rosep. tion Committee, Messrs. Prince, Pennebacher, Masi, Poor, Hine, Blandy, Martin, Davis, Hood, Shanow, Price, Magill, Fox, Hill, Barton, Newitt, Simpson Davis, Thompson, Wilson, Truell, Winsten, Bangs, Aldis and Crittengen of the junior class were seating the audience, the Marine band most beautifully executed selections from "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Guillaume "Girofie-Girofia," and an original march,

Gloria," by Schneider, (leader), Seated on the stage were the officers of the university, in their centre President Welling, emspieuous alike for his eminent rank in the world of letters and great administrative capac-ity; Prof. Samuel Tyler, Prof. Walter S. Cox, William B. Lawrence and Mr. George F. Appleby of the law faculty, the orator of the evening, the Hon. Thomas Donalison, of Baltimore, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, "grande debus columnague," of the bar, and William W. Corcoran, "antiqua homo virtute et fide, Professors Henry Huntington, Shute, Hilgard, Gill, Fristoe, W. P. Johnston, Kennedy, Riley, Newcomb, Judge Drake, General Myers, R. T. Merrick, President Gallaudet, W. H. Stickney, Wm. F. Mattingly, L. A. Gobright, Rev. Dr. Sunderland Rev. Dr. Cuthbert and Hon. Geo. Bancroft.

To the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Henry T. Munson, the class and the audience owe sincerest thanks for the admirable order and and management of the affairs of the evening, and his perfect taste was exhibited in the dispo sition of the innumerable bouquets, baskets anchors, columns, lyres and wreathes of flowers, and for the rainbow of thirty-seven stars, composed of grange blossoms and white roses, which threw its odor and beauty over a magnificen: flower starin its rear. The star fully four feet in diameter had a corona of white flowers; its bank was a solid mass of delicate pink flowers, and running round its circumference, worked in white flowers, was the motto of the class, "Lex Fun dementum Libertatis," and in the centre of the disk "1875" was wrought in white flowers. After the invocation, and at the word "Amen." the star and rainbow, hitherto concealed, were let down from the fires, and the unexpected and beautiful vision drew forth from the audience a

were also on the stage, smiling, and seemingly all to various Commonwealths. Their names are: Harold G. Underwood, (Massachusetts,) presi-Charles F. Rowe (D. C.), sceretary and treaurer; and Mesers J. H. Blaxter, Vermont: Chas G. Biggs, Maryland; George H. Breaker, Missouri; E. T. Ballock, West Virginia; George B Cobaugh, Iowa; James F. Colby, Vermont: F mont: J. J. Darlington, South Carolina; C. M. Davis, South Carolina: W. K. Du Hamel, Marg land; George L. Dyer, District of Columbia; R. G. Dyrenforth, Illinois; J. G. Elliott, Illinois; G. C. Gorham, California: J. C. Held, Maryland; L. L. Leggett, Ohio; J. H. Lichilter, Virginia; Ir. win B. Linton, Pennsylvania; George T. Lovell. ent: Charles H. Luff, District of Columbia Walter Lynch, Indiana; S. Maddox, Mary land: Thomas Mitchell, Connecticut; Henry T. Munzon, Connecticut; W. N. Newbold, North Carolina; Richard E. Pairo, District of Columbin; H. C. Pearson, Pennsylvania; E. J. Stell wagen, District of Columbia; Paul E. Willisms,

THE CONVENCEMENT EXERCISES THE CONNENCEMENT EXERCISES
were in accordance with the following programme: Invocation, music, Fantasia, "Stabat Mater," Rossini; solo, with variations, for clarionet, by Pref. Schneider: annual address, the Hon. Thomas Donaldoo; music, pot pouri, "Faust," Gounad conferring of degrees, James C., Welling, L.L.B., president; music, grand Fantasia, Lucretias Horgia," Dudniscutti sulo for Phe cornet by C. S. h. e. der; Address to Graduates and awarding of Frince, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson: music, overture, chorus, Weber; benediction, music polka "students," Wallerstein. Music by the Marine Hand.

The ir vocation, made by Prof. Huntington, was most appropriate and beautiful; and then, after the performance by the band of the "Stabat Mater," President Welling introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. Thomas Donaldson, of Baltimore. Mr. Bonsidson is not only a distinguished member of the Maryland Bar, but he is noted as one of the most crudite Shakspercan scholars our country has produced. Mr. Donaldson's distinct enunciation and beautifully-modulated voice were almost as much praised as the wisdom and solidity

Address of Thomas Donaldson-

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS There are certain occasions in our lives which we feel to be of supreme importance, and which are so recognized by all who take an interest in our wel'are. They are starting points in the several stages of life's journey, when our friends gather round us to help and to encourage, the old offer-ing the benefit of their experience, and all cager to express their sympathy and good wishes. One such occasion is when a band of young men have just finished their collegiate course, that general education so important for those intended for the education so important for takes intended for the learned professions, and bidding forewell to their boyhood, to enter upon the special preparation which each requires fur the profession that he has chosen. Another such occasion, like that which brings us together to night, is when that special preparation is so far completed that the student is ready to enter upon the active duties of his profession. Heretofore, gentlemen, you have been laying up stores of knowledge derived from your intercourse with books and the instructions of your teachers; you have been training your faculties by laborious application, with new and then, perhaps, the mimic tournament of a most court to give some show of reality and practical mean-ing to the difficult learning of the law. Now you are to go to work in good eardest you are just about to be admitted to practice. For you

THE ACTUAL WASPARS OF LIFE now begins; you enter the areas armed and equipped to meet all comers, eager to take part in the varied contests of the courts, and to join in the ardnous struggle for fame and fortune. To all there must be some feeling of uncertainty at the start; a mist covers the future, which to some is golden with the light beyond, and to others a heavy cloud of doubt and fear—each according to the character of his mind or the peculiarity of his temperament.

the character of his mind or the peculiarity of his temperament.

At such a time it is usual, as it is most litting that some of the elders of the prefession should be called upon to furnish you, out of their own experience, with suggestions and advice that may contribute to your success; to warn you of the dangers and difficulties you will have to emounter, and with paternal benediction to wish you god-speed in your undertaking. And who could refuse such an invitation? How could one who has advanced to age amid the toils of the profession look upon such an assemblaire of young men as that now before me without being at once transported to that distant time when he himself stood upon the threshold of active life and felt all those hopes and fears which now agitate your bosoms? Hardened, indeed, would be be if, under these circumstances, he could withhold his sympathy.

And here, at the very beginning of the short address I propose to make, let me relieve your minds, so fars at I can, upon the question now of paramount interest to you all. What is the prospect of your success at the bar?

warrants me in assuring you that, to a man of fair shiftites and good character, ultimate success is certain if he has chosen the profession from a real preference, if he pursues its studies faithfully, and if in the business that is brought to him he is industrious, thorough and prompt in the performance of his work. Of course there are various kinds, as well as various degrees of success. The very highest honors necessarily fall to the lot of a few. To be classed among the greatest lawyers requires a combination of qualities which are rarely found united; and in the public estimation no one is so distinguished who is not an orator as well as a lawyer. Yet there are many men of marked ability whom nature seems to have unfitted for forensic efforts, and these may find both distinction and profit in quieter, but equally useful occupation, for such a variety THE OBSERVATION OF MANY VILLES

of it terests and transactions grow out of the com-plicated system of modern civilization that there plicated system of modern civilization that there is room in our protession for the exercise of exert diversity of talent. Exactly for what sphere such one is specially fitted he himself is not always the first to discover; but after a while, partly from improved self-knowledge, and partly sided by the sagacity of less prejudiced observers, he is enabled to find his proper place and work in it to advantage.

Sadvantage Butth saying that good character and love of your profession, together with perseverance and industry must insure your success. I do not mean, that the success will come as soon as you desire or even as soon as you desire or even as soon as you desire or even as soon as you desire, or even as soon as you desire, or even as soon as you desire, yet.

passed a whally time of waiting, and had aimest despaired of obtaining clients, before their learning and abilities were recognized. Indeed, there is no use in denying that the instances of early success are the exceptions, and therefore all should nerve themselves to meet this, the severest trial of professional life. I hope that none of you will have to wait for months, and even years, with scarcely an opportunity of opening your lips before judge or jury, or of writing an opinion that any one thinks worth while to pay for; but if this should unfortunately happen to any of you, remember that it has happened to many before you, who have afterwards commanded the admiration of courts, and have been overwhelmed with profitable business. Do not give way to despondency because little paying employment comes to you in the first few years; but use this enforced leisure so as to make yourself better nitted for practice when it does ours.

If so used, I believe you will horeafter admit PASSED A WEARY TIME OF WAITING,

If so used, I believe you will hereafter admit that it had been well for you that business did not come in an early flood tide, as you had wished. Indeed, the time new usually allowed the student for his preparation for admission to the bar is entirely inadequate, and be must possess extraordinary ability, if within so short a period he can acquire similation throwledge to make him a safe counselor, or a trustworthy manager of trials. The old English lawyers were obliged to read eight years before they were called to the bar, and we are told that Lord Coke, as a matter of special favor, was allowed to be called after six years. As a general rule, it will be found that those rise highest in the profession who are most thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law before they attempt to practice. It is true, that to the end of this life, however prolonged it may be, the lawyer must be a laborious student; but his study, when it is in full practice, is necessary, for the most part, directly connected with the cases he has in hand, and therefore is not impartial study, the object of which is purely the arcertainment of true principles for their own suke.

Too often he is anylously searching for author. If so used, I believe you will hereafter admit

Too often he is anxiously searching for author Itles to support one side of a pending controversy, and a very natural bias tends to pervert his judy-ment, so that the soundness of opinions thus formed cannot be implicitly relied upon. Bestiles, constantly in the midst of trials, not infrequently constantly in the midst of trials, not infrequently in chamber sensuitations, and notably when he is suddenly called to draw the will of a dying man, questions of the greatest nicety arise, which call for immediate decision, when the exigencies of the case will not admit special preparation or the exumination of many authorities; and then, if his previous studies have not been extensive and thorough, he will be unable to perform properly the services for which he is employed—a fact which he himself

which he himself MUST RECOGNIZE WITH MORTIFICATION, WUST RECOGNIZE WITH MONTIFICATION,
even if it should not be discovered by his client.
At the best, and even when time for preparation
is not iscking, study for particular cases cannot
be systematic, and for that reason alone must
lead to imperfect results. It is an acknowledged
defect of the English common law that, being
founded mainly on precedents, it is wanting in
scientific arrangement; and the great aim of legal
education should be to counteract this defect as
far as possible by systematizing the various learning of the reports, and developing the philosophy
that lies concealed in the numerous decisions of
the judges.

In this direction a vast deal has been done of late by able text writers in England and America; and with such guides, how usefully you could spend those tedious hours after your graduation, when few ellents claim your attention in extend-ing and strengthening the foundations of your legal education, and thus from increased knowl-edge and improved mental discipline every day gaining confidence in your own timest to under-take whatever business may afterward offer. In-Lake whatever dusiness may afterward offer. Indeed, what is here recommended might well be continued to a certain extent all through one's professional life, and the oldest of us would derive benefit from spending a perilon of his time every year in the study of some subject of the law not immediately connected with any business he has in hand.

gard to the occupation of part of your letwaretime gard to the occupation of part of your letwaretime during these first few years, that you swall your-selves of this opportunity to make yourselves ac-quainted, if you are not so already, with the scince and practice of book-keeping, in regard to which, I am sorry to confess, there is a lamentable degree of ignorance among the members of or fession. Yet you cannot advance far in you fessional experience before you discover hos ful and important this accomplishment is what great advantage it gives to an advoc yen will have to deal where accounts are involved. Another consideration of great consequence to you personally is, that you should be able to keep, and you should acquire the habit of keeping your own accounts in a proper manner, incligable to othere as well as to yourself. Members of our profession not only receive large sums of money to be paid over to ditents, but constantly act as trusters or administrator, or in other judiciary opinistry, in the course of which employment many some large and small are received and distursel; and unless their books are accurately and intelligently kept, there is no knowing how much injury they may do to themselves and to others for want of attention to this matter some become catagild in embarrassments before they are

LEGAL BIOGRAPHY. You should learn what have been the character. You should learn what have been the characteristics of great judges and lawyer, as shown in both their public and private life; what have been their public and private life; what have been their methods of study and practice, and how they have attained the eminence which entitles them to your reverence. You should draw leasons from their conduct, taking warning from their early struggles and their conquest of difficulties. What more admirable models could be presented for your imitation than are exhibited in the lives of such men as Sir Matthew Hale, Sir William Jones- and Sir Samuel Romilly? And if you look for entertainment, where can you find specimens of richer humor, of more brilliant wit and of keener repartee than in the aranis of the bench and bas? Such reading cannot sail to stimulate in you that sepride corps which is essen-

bench and bait. Such reading cannot all to stimulate in you that esprit de corps which is essential to-one who seeks distribution in a profession like our.

However long the clients may delay, they will come at last, if you deserve them: and then your exultation at the prospect of work to do, and the consequent emolument, may be a little dashed by a feeling of timidity as to how you shall proceed in the matter committed to your charge, or what opinion you shall give on a question submitted. Often you will find that it is by no means easy to make practical application of the knowledge you have acquired, and joints will arise which are unfamiliar to you. What should you do then? There are some, who, under such chroumstances, run at once to the older lawyers of their acquaint zone and seek from them a colution of their difficulty. make it a rule, by your own research, to find all the suthorities bearing on the question, to read shem attentively, to think over them earers By, and draw your own conclusions.

After all this has been done you may derive great advantage from consultation and discussion

must necessarily refer to your elders. But when-ever your own research has failed to satisfy your mind, let no

prevent your seeking the knowledge that you need. You will frequently be surprised, and perhaps not a little comforted, to find that the offer as je not a little commorted, to may make the order friends whom you consult instead of solving your doubts, will acknowledge their own ignorance, said, if they are good natured, join you in your investigation. There is such a vast amount of law to be learned, and for the most part it is so easy to forgat when we happen not to have, had occasion for its use, and the infinite combinations of circumstances prefere as great a warriety of relaspecially stated and the infinite communities of circumstances preface so great a rariety of relations to which the principles of law must be applied, and from which new questions arise, that those who know the most are most painfully aware how much there is that they do not know. The most jaboffore is that they do not know. The most jaboffore student of our profession, however extensive his practice, must always feel ammutered by his juncance.

the most gasorious student of our profession, h were extensive his practice, must always feel assupered by his ignorance.
Undoubtedly the practice of the law gives a meaning and a vitality to its principles, which they had not to the student, makes them olderer to the mind and more firmly fixed in the memory; and therefore, when a full preparatory course has been mastered, the sooner the young I sayer can get into the work of his profession the better. It is needless to say that shything like soliciting employment is inadmissible; but you should be ready to avail yourself of every opportunity that fairly offers to take part in the trial of cases. Be not unduly concerned about the recompense in money. Test your own powers as you can, and acquire the free use of your faculties, and perhaps it is not out of place to remark that such opportunities would be more frequent if the older members of the bar, in the midst of their success, would recall their own early struggles and be more midful of what is due to that suniors. rould recall their own early struggles and nore mindful of what is due to their juniors. Though nothing can be less gromleing sture substantial reputation than the BOLD AND UNRESITATING CONFIDENCE

that we occasionally witness, and even hear praised, in a beginner; yet, as any embarrasement or apprehension of criticism clogs the mind and hinders the working of the reasoning powers, mars the clearness of expression, and confuses the utterance, it is important that by any posture

young man feels in his first addresses to course and juries.

Although you examot entirely escape from suffering in passing this ordeal, there are common mistakes which greatly aggravate the difficulty, and which you cought to avoid. Chief among thise is the natural proneness to allude to your novel position, to dwell upon your feelings, to express regret for your want of experience, and to agologize for your deficiences. In no way could you more certainly contribute full to your embarraesment; for you thereby turn the current of your thoughts upon yourself, and also force your own personality upon the critical attention of your hearers. Those only, who by long custom have acquired perfect case and confidence before their audiences, can easily speak about themelyes, even though it may be in words and tones of the deepest humility. Loss all thought of yourself, if possible, in your interest in the case or the adjust of your farself, to convince and personale the tribunal to which your argument is addressed. The slightest self-consciousness will somewhat impair its effect.

For the same reason, also, avoid all attempts

GABNISH YOUR DISCOURSE eaghism vode discousse with rhstorical fourishes, which are ever the offspring of vanity, and always use such language as is the natural expression of your thoughts. You may rely upon it that the simplest phrase is the most forcible. There are, of course, individuals peculiarly gifted, whose lively fancies teem with images, and to whose minds and illustrations come unsought; and even with the most matter of fact among us, there are moments of glowing excitement when figurative speech is natural and unavoidable; but elequence never-comes from a sampurpose to be elequent, and artificial flowers are at the best but poor imitations. Let nil your arguments and statements be clear and exact, and arranged in logical order. And to this end nothing can conduce so much as clear and exact, and arranged in logical order.
And to this end nothing can conduce so much as a constant habit of writing. Take pains to acquire it, and be careful to maintain it. Let your pen be the companion of all your reading. It is obvious that skill in composition and case and correctness of style, are of the greatest value to members of our profession, and that they can be acquired only by continual practice. It is not mainly for such reasons, however, that I now make this recommendation, and cartainly not that you may write out your speeches and repeat them by note; but because it is the best way of fixing your stitention upon the subject you have in hand, of engraving upon your memory what you have learned, of giving perfect visitnetness and definite boundaries to propositions of thought, of preventing the mind from wandering in incorrequential reasoning, and of training it in strict logical method.

As far as mossible, then, bring all your ideas

ing in theoresquential reasoning, and of training it in strict logical method.

As far as possible, then, bring all your idease and arguments to the test of recorded expression. "Reading," says Lord Bacon, "maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man;" and a lawyer certainly should be both a full and a ready man, but, above all, he must be an exact man. must be an exact man.
In this connection let me further suggest that
you will find it useful to

MAKE A NOTE OF EVERY DIFFICULTY that occurs to you setther in your reading or practice, and of all questions suggested either by your own thought, or from without, for which your stores of knowledge cannot furnish you with answers. If it is of present importance in your business that the point should be settled, you will, of course, immediately consult the authorities and an arrow heat faculties to work to wrestle. ties, and set your best faculties to work to wrestle with the difficulty. But ordinarily you will leave it for future investigation, and not seldom your further reading will bring the solution you need. You will often be inclined to find fault with the law on points that are most clearly established and that not always because the decisions do not and that not always because the decisions do not exactly suit some particular purpose of your own or of your clients; but because they seem to your judgment wrong in principle and injurious in their application. Record all such objections whenever they occur to you.

Further experience and reflection will doubtless change your opinion in regard to many of them; for the more your minds mature, and the more you become accusanted with human affairs.

Further experience and reflection will doubtless change your opinion in regard to many of
them; for the more your minds mature, and the
more you become sequanted with human affairs,
the greater will be your wonder at the knowledge,
and yeur admiration for the wisdom, of the long
iline of distinguished lawyer, whose judgments
constitute the body of English and American
jurisprudence. And yet, not only are there grave
imperfections in our system of law, but many provisions remain in force while the reasons on which
they were founded no longer exist, and the rapidly
develeping progress of modern society requires
that corresponding changes should be made in the
rules that govern lis relations. It is adult, thereiere, which we owe to our profession, as well as to
the community in which we live, to labor for the
amendment of such defects in the law as are
brought to our notice; for all true reforms of the
law must originate with the profession.
I do not wish you to understand me as advising
that you should spend all your time on legal
studies and legal work, oven after making all the
allowance that health requires for exercise and
recreation. I believe the notion is now prestly well
exploded that a lawyer should be ignorant on
every other subject but the law.

It is true, as you have often been told, that the
law is something of a jealous mistress, and that
in order to achieve great success at the bar, your
devotion must be mainly given to the study and
practice of the profession; but a wide and general
neutral culture will make the basis of your reputation surer; and acquaintance with all that is
beet in literature will add breadth and richness
and force to all your foresiste efforts. History, of
course, is indispensable, for all knowledge that
you acquire you will at some time or other find
use in your practice. Coleringe said, that "the
practice of the law marrowed while it sharpened
the mind." As referring to a certain class in the
profession there is truth as well as wit in the sentence. But it need no

thoroughly. He may be just as superficial if his knowledge is conflined to a single subject, and to be utterly knorant would relieve him entirely of the reproach. The presumption which really deserves the name will rarely be found except among very weak or very imperiectly educated persons. For the intelligent, well-educated man is one who from a commanding height views a vast prospect, bounded only by the horizon; he sees further in all directions than his lest may tread, and herecoghizes the fact that far more extensive regions lie beyond the reach even of his sight. Certainly he is in little danger of incurring this presumptuces faut of exaggerating his own knowledge who earnestly sets himself to work to mester any single subject in any department of knowledge. arduous step advanced shows new veins of ore branching in all directions before and around you Lord Brougham, eminently practical man a he was, advised one about to prepare himself for the bar, to begin

WITH THE READING OF DANTE. T: s may seen somewhat eccentric, but certaints an intimate acquaintance with the great poets of our own language you will find of mestimable value. In them the highest and truest wisdom is value. In them the highest and truest wisdom is expressed not only in the most attractive, but also in the most condensed form; and so not only do we receive the greatest pleasure whon we read them, but their "Delphie lines" remain forever in our memories juvalnable treasures, always ready for our use and comfort. "Indeed, I think that this characteristic of condensed metrical expression furnishes fair our memories invaluable, treasures, always ready for our uses and comfort. Indeed, I think that this characteristic of condeased metrical expression furnishes a fair test for distinguishing true poetry; and that does not deserve the name, which fails to present an idea or an image in lewer words than would be possible in prose. It follows that there can be no better teachers of strong and eloquent expression than the poets, and if you become familiar with their works, even if you never quote a line from them, their effect will be felt in the molding and coloring of your language, although the source whence the effect is derived will seldom be recognized by your hearers. As to direct quotation in your speeches, it is not, as a general thing, advisable, although, sometimes, a very happy effect may be produced by an app and not too hacknied quotation. Lord Erskine, who as a forensic orator has never been surpassed, has recorded as his experience that the only quotations he found effective with juries were from the Hibbs and from Shakspeare and Milton.

Militon.

I will not pass from this topic without saying further, that saids from these practical was, taste for it will help to keep your heart and min pare and fresh amid the hardening and estrepting influences of that world of greed and strift

STUDY AND LABOR. and to reject any because you have as much a hand as you desire, would be very likely to result in the loss of all. It is one of the pensities of the profession that chose, who would succeed in must, occasionally, at least, submit to the incommust, occasionally, at least, submit to the inconvenience of even danger of overwork. But I cannot help thinking that this danger is greatly exaggerated, and a am sure that there is still greater danger in doing too little work, as rest is more destructive than the severest wear of use. The average duration of life in members of our profession is as good, if not better, than than that of those engaged in other occupations. Many of the greatest judges and lawyers of England and America have done prodigies of work, and yet have lived far beyond the ordinary limit of human life, and retained the wigor of their minds to the end. Of these I will recall the names of a few only of, our country, as Marshall and Kent, and Taney, and Birney, and remind you of one whom we all the true to the one.

WHOM WE ALL DELIGHT TO HONOR for his eminent learning and ability as open and advocate and Constitutional inwyer; and advocate and Constitutional lawyer, who still, at nearly slightly years of age, works industriously and with unabated power, commanding the attention and admiration of courts and juries; who maintains freshly as were his keen interest in questions of accomment and law; and who, with the gental sympathy and kin flees which he has always shown toward the younger members of the profession, has come here to night to speak to you words of advice and encouragement. [This altusion to Mr. Reverdy Johnson was received with prolonged applause.]

Turning now from the intellectual to the

MORAL ASPECTS OF OUR SUBJECT.

MCRAL ASPECTS OF OTH SUBJECT.

let me may that it will sometimes be not a little
pursing to you to determine in the course of your
practice what business you may properly reject
and what you ought positively to refuse. To admit that you are at the command of every man
who will pay you a fee to assist in enforcing an
unjust claim, or in escaping from a clear obligation, would be to degrace a noble-profession; and
I sm sure that no one-educated under such masters as you have had could entertain such as idea,
ment of a case, to use any unworthy arts atther of
practice or concealment, in other management of a case, to use any unworthy arts atther of
practice or concealment, in other management of a case, to ase suly unworthy arts either of practice or concealment, in order to secure success. There is, however, a whole range of cases in which the right or the wrong is sut clearly, or at least not altogether, on one side, and othera, where the true merits only come to gong knowledge in the midst of a trial; and in regard to these you cannot have a fixed and invariable rule of conduct; they must be dealt with each according to the special circumstances, as the difficulties arise. Hut of this you may be assured, that if your practice is governed by the highest principles of honer, if you always try to discover the real merits of the cases entrusted to you, and advise your clients to act justily and settle daily; if you discourage useless or malleloos likingation; if by your arguments before the courts you seek to by your arguments before the courts you seek to promote the establishment of correct primptiples ather than to gain a particular triumph, you will find after a while that lew bad cases will be prought to you.

will soon recognize that you are not suited to their

purposes. In their stead, you will have a constant accession of those who desire legal advice in the management of their affairs to guide them in their business transactions, and to save them from litigation; and who, if they are forced into the courts, will employ you only to secure their rights and to protect them from injustice. Thus, it may aimest be said, that you will have the choosing of your own clients, and certainly it will be in your power to decide what their general character shall be. Neither, in the long run, will you be the loser by this course; looking merely to pecuniary requirs, and the least profitable business is that in which there is most contention.

As a general rule decline to take cases

RETELY ON SPROTLETION. as in all other occupations, work performed is entitled to fair and certain compensation according
to the skill and fidelity of the workman and the
value of the expected result; and it seems unbecoming to introduce a gambling spirit juto intellectual employment. Of course, there must be
some exceptions to this rule; for it may happen
that most important interests are at stake, where
the parties entitled have no after means of procuring the services of counsel than the very propently or claim that is withhold from them, and
which they are pressing to receiver. To some the
element of chance gives rest to an undertaking;
but the habit of speculating in law suits not only
festers much groundless and unjustinable litigation; and so tends to blunt the nicety of professional honor; it also frequently leads to a waste
of a great pert of a professional life in anxious
and profitless labour, which is but poorly mecompensed by an occusional steels y success.

AVOID, ALSO, ALE BUSINESS AVOID, ALSO, ALL BUSINESS

employment not strictly in the line of your pre-fession. So long as you remain candidates for legal practice, he neither merchauts nor brokers. Do not undertake to render any other services for compensation than what consists in the use of your compensation than what consists in the use of your knowledge and sapacity as counselors, or in the fair and open exercise of your talents as advocates in the argument of causes before the regular tri-bunals of the country. Let no amount of fee, present or contingent, ever tempt you to exert personal or political influence, to secure claims, or to procure advantages for your effects, still less for the purpose of affecting logislative action in favor of private interests. When your charac-ter is put into the market as a count offer, it is good.

gone.

It is not my intention to go into an examination of those questions regarding the ctaics of our profession, which have been discussed till they are threadbare, yet which seem so little onderstood by a large portion of the community, Nor to young men educated as you have been so I deem it necessary to answer the represented Nor to young men educated as you have been so I deem it necessary to answer, the reproaches so often ceast upon the lawser' from the stage; in popular literature, and in the ordinary discourse of society. Many of these taunts are, as Sir James Mackintest said of the maxims of Rocheloucanid, "true enough for sarcasm." All professions and all trades, all distinct classes of men, have their peculiar temptations, and the unworthy members of each have faults that partake of the special character of their employment, or position in Rice. Undoubtedly, the responsibilities of our profession are heavy, and its temptations are great. From the very nature of the lawyer's occupation, the character of his education and the course of his life-long studies, he must become better versed than other men in questions of practical morals, and must consider all actions with reference to those ruies which "prescribe what is right and probiblt what is wrong."

Having a well-informed considered, his sandard of morality ought to be higher than that of other men. And I think I do not claim more than general experience will confirm, when I say that as there is no class in the community to which more important interests are entrusted, and in whose integrity and honor more implicit reliance is a larger proportion of men whose high character justifies the faith and confidence of the nobile. a larger proportion of men whose high character justifies the faith and confidence of the public. You begin, gentlemen, with the great advant-age of having received your legal education under

PROFESSORS DISTINGUISHED FOR LEARNING PROFESSORS DISTINGUISHED FOR LEARNING and for exsited personal character, and therefore, as I sm aware, you stand in less need than others of such advice as I have ventured to give you. The necessary limits of an address like this precludes any attempt at a comprehensive treatise on legal studies, and on the duties of members of the bar; and therefore I have confined myself to a few practical, and I must admit common-place, suggestions. Their value, fortunately, does not depend upon their novelty. And now, gentlemen, wishing you a career of prosperity and honor, I tender you all a hearty welcome to the ranks of the profession. [Applause]

President Welling then conferred the degrees upon the class, and after the address of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, he announced as the winner of the first prize, Mr. James F. Colby, of Vermont; of the second prize, Mr. J. J. Darlington, of South Carolina, and of the third prize, Mr. Samuel Maddox, of Marviand, The they stepped forward to receive the tokens of superior excellence, though President Welling remarked that the committee had had great diffi-culty in making up their awards where all the contestants had acquitted themselves so hand-THE ADDRESS OF REVERDY JOHNSON. GENTLEMEN GRADUATES: In yelding to your request to address you on this, your entrance on professional life, I was influenced by by a wish to show the interest I feel in you, and a hope

that I should be able to say something that would either instructor amuse you. It is possible, however, that the very long period I have been in the profession may enable me to make some suggest ions that may serve to animate and encourage you in the hard work that is before you. Do not be discouraged by a failure in the first attempt you make to speak to a court or jury; and that this should not be the case. I will tell you what oncurred to me the first time I addressed a jury. I had written a speech, and I believe that I recited it, but know not when I finished. So great was my alarm and agitation that I fell back in my chair and was consoled by a fised of tears. Do not believe either that the labor through You need not read a great many books; a few well selected ones are all that are necessary. It would be impossible to read all that the libraries contain. No age would be adequate for that. Those that you do read, read carefully, and engrave upon your memories, and in after time they will serve you with the knowledge in all emergencies. My friend, Mr. Uonaldson, has ir-structed you in all matters connected with your profession material to success. Harken to ble adrice, and it will be of immeasurable benefit to At this late hour I have not time, and would be cruel to this immense audience to fetain you and them much longer. I will, therefore conclude with a few anecdotes to show you the faults you are to avoid. Do not seek to imitate anybody. I have seen many instances of that fault of imitation illustrated,

BUFUS CHOATE, whose splendid eloquence the whole country remembers, was by nature nervous, and his nervoumes was increased by intense application.

The effect of this nervousness was to make his hand tremble while speaking. He raised it over his head, and it then trembled in spite of him. Many of the younger members of the profession supposed that his gorgeous eloquence and great power and its effect on his auditory were owing to this. I have seen them, though firm and streng, imitate him in the Supreme Court, and they can ried this to such an excess as to out-trem! Cheate. Avoid plagiarism. I remember as ANECDOTE OF AN INGLISH CLURGYWAN,

who always made up his sermons from extracts from the sermons of others. On one occasion a critic was present in the audience, who, after cortain (passages, exclaimed, "That's Tulotson "that's Barrow;" "that's Chalmers;" "tha Chateaufriend." The clergyman, unable to stand it any longer, called out to the sexton, "Put out that indecent, noisy, brawling blackguard," where-upen his termester exclaimed, "That's your own." This stlenged the clergyman, and the dispersed amid roars of laughter, and he was never heard to preach again.

teld me by one of the leading members of the Philadelphia Bar. A German farmer in the neighborhood of that city was sued in an action of ejectment, involving the title to all the land he possessed in the State, and he employed Mr. Lewis to defend him. This he did, and successfully. The client had not paid him a retainer, but after the result of the controversy he came to town with a long leather bag filled with sovereigns, and going to Mr. Lewis's office, told him he had come to compensate him if he was ready to receive it. Mr. Lewis said he was ready. The farmer then commenced taking out sovereigns, one by one, and laying them on the table. When he had placed a large pile there he said to Mr. Lewis, "Say when there is ecough," when Lowis at once exclaimed with all the fire that distinguished Rean, "Lay on, Macduff, and delanes b he who first cries hold, enough!" It is hardly neabout pretentions to Latin when not familiar

He knew of a certain lawyer, who, when arguing before a court, cited an authority which he said was "quortuer perfous," which you know turning to the court, "meane that it is the case before yeu, tooth shift nall.

A presecuting attorney of Maryland had a case before a jury about stealing chickens. In the course of his argument, an elder brother sitting beside him said, "Jack, you forget the you know means, the law pays no regard to little chickens;" when Jack said, he hade entirely fergotten it, andgave up the case. Before leaving you I will say, it is your obliga-

SYERY MORAL AND RELIGIOUS DUTY. This is essential to your success and happiness n this life, as well as in that to come. Ever remember that you are under the superintendence of one who knows your inmost thoughts and outward conduct; of one from whom no secrets are

incomprehensible being, the Creator of the universe and of mankind, whose kingdom and power and glory we are forced by nature and taught by revelation to reverence and adore. Rememi er this, and pursuing the course which it indica es you cannot fall. I wish you every success, and - OARLIST bid you an affectionate farewell.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Republican Governor Chosen. CONCORD, June 9. - Both Houses of the Logisla ture met in joint convention to-day for the election of Governor. A fermal announcement of the vote at the March election was made. The ballot was tak n, with the following result—whole number 379, necessary to choice 190: Hiram R. Roberts received 186; Person C. Cheney received 193. Chancy was then declared elected, and the joint convention rose. The usual committee was an ated to notify Cheney of his election, and at 1:45 o'clock p. m. the house adjourne i. Concord, N. H., June 9.—Governor Cheney will be inaugurated to morrow at noon, and will

deliver his message. Charles H. Powers (Rop.) was elected railroad commissioner this evening. No other business of importance transacted by the Legislature. TYPOS

International Typographical Congress. Boston, June 9 - The International Typographical Convention to-day named Philadelphia and July 1, 1876, as the place and date for holding the next annual convention. The Greeley monu ment committee reported that a fund of \$5,052 was sufficient to guarantee the erection of a suitable memorial within a year. A resolution was adopted requiring subordinate unions to refuse full membership to young men under twenty years of age, and iffstructing the unions to admit I one who have not rerved four years at the bust

Base Ball. PHILDELPHIA, May 8 .- At base ball to day the

BALTIMORE, May 9 .- A game of base ball here to-day resulted as follows: Philadelphias-6 1 0 2 1 1 2 0 4-Total,17. Washington s-1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-Total, 5

Connectiont Legislature. HARTFORD, June 11 .- In the Senate to-day an amendment providing for fall biennial elections of State officers, Schators, and January sessions of the Legislature, was a topted without opposition, in concurrence with previous action of the House, so that it will now go the people.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. The meetings of the miners during the last two days at Wilstesburro promise to result in the re-

James O'Brien, Albert Haley and Michael Carr, laborers, were drowned at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, by the upsetting of a scow. The visiting members of the Alabama Press Association were entertained by the New York State Press Association, now in session at Elmira, yesterday.

MILWAURE, June 9.-The Episcopal Conven tion for Ford du Lac diocese to-day elected Rev Jacob S. Shipmon, of Lexington, Ky., Bishep GALVESTON, June 9 .- Judge Morrill, of the United States District Court on demurrer by the attorney for proprietors of the Galvaston News, this a. m. dismissed the contempt case against them.___

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Internal Revaus Metal Stamps-A delegation visited the Internal Revenue office resterday to present to the commissioner a metal stamp to be used in the place of the present adhesive stamu. They were accompanied by Judgo Klely, of Pennsylvania, and were introduced by Commissioner Pratt to the Secretary of the Treasury. It was, however, decided that

under the law no change could be made at this

Appointments General J. D. Webster will suggeed Mr.

worth as Internal Revenue collector at Chicago. The President has appointed Win. Henry Hedrick to be consul r clerk of the United States and had at ned the commissions of Win. F. Hughes, to be po t nester at Columbus, Tenn., and Win. P. Wolf to be postmaster at Wilmington, Ohio, John C. Powell is appointed gauger for the First Illinoi district.

A bank at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, which recently sent a remittance to the Treasury and which received notice that it was 2045 short, has written the following letter to Treasurer Spinner: "While you are looking up that \$47,000 you might keep one eye on our \$285. It seems your department has more accesers now.'
To this General Spinner replied: "I have to acknowledge the receipt of your aminable letter of the 8th instant. I confess that I am unable to see the correction suggested in your letter between the short of \$285 in your remittance of No. vember 18, 1874, and the late 1:ss of \$47,000.

Naval Gazette. Ciptain George M. Ransom from the command of the Colorade, and placed on wating orders. L'entenant Commander Charles F. Smith and Lieutenant Louis Kingsley from the Colorado and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instructions in the torpedo service. Litutemants Willie Swift and Edward Woolman, Master G. F. W. Holman and Ensign T. G. C. Salter from the Colorado and placed on waiting orders. Master J. W. Dau enbower from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to special duty with Commedore Parker, at Anna

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were \$28,065 68. The customs receipts were \$387,445.79 National bank notes received at the Treasury for redemption \$800,830. The sustoms receipts for th \$1,508,900; Boston, \$246,309; Philadelphia, \$118,199; Baltimore, 895,951; New Orleans, 88,490; Say Fran cisco, \$190,288. The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Carreney,\$4,451,557; special deposit of legal tensions for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$57,880,000 coin, \$84,220,751; coin certificates, \$19,250,600; outstanding legal tenders, \$377,064,000.

Counterfeiters Arrested.
A *elegram to the chief of the secret service division received here last night from Abingdon. Virginia, mentions that the following sente to be served out at Atbany have been pronounced upon conterfeiters: Jack Mutlens, ten years imprisonment and \$1,500 face; Andrew Muljens. Six years imprisonment and \$500 face; Wiese Mullers, six years imprisonment and \$500 face; H. A. Espling, all years imprisonment and \$300 fine; James Strauss and Charles Strauss, three years imprisonment; James H. Gibson, two years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine; William Wilsor, two years im gisonment and \$1,500 fine. Calf-Hair Goods.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the difficulty of ascertaining precisely the component materials of call-hair, goods, has concluded to avail himself of the provision of section 3, of the act of March 3, 1860, incorporating the National Academy of Sciences, which requires the Academy "whenever called upon by, any Department of the Government to examine, investigate, experimenand report upon any subject of science but without compensation, the actual expens only of such investigation being paid out of the proper appropriation. Professor Henry it is an derstood, will personally superintend the exam nation thus contemplated.

More Seared Than Hurt.

Considerable excitement was created at Vienna, Va., Priday evening by the appearance of two strangers lucking about in a suspicious manner. The citizens were aroused to arms, and the wild uneasiness manifested. The cir appears that the parties in question cam down on the evening train on Friday and got off at the station, after which they were about in a vary suspicious manner during the af turnoon and evening, which feat aroused the citi-sens to arms, and caused the more validate of them to closely scan the movements of the suppose belligerents, while these who were of a more timid nature stood guard at their homes with beating heart and loaded blunderbuss. About 12 o'elne they were arrested and were entertained unit fied of the fact, was on hand and made a forma examination of the parties, which brought forth the statement from the most feresions looking of the two, that he was an Englishman by birt and a tailor by trade, and had been in this country about ten years; been living in St. Louis, Mo. gave his name as Boutail, or something to that gave his name as Boutail, or something to that effect; was out of employment and leoking for a job, and, still worse, was out of money; had fallen in with the other fellow a few days ago, and they were on their way to Washington to seek employment. The other chap gave his name as House, and said his father was a butter dealer there; he was in his father's employ, and had been on a visit to friends in Louisous county; had run short of money and was on his way house; hone their actions. As nothing could be proved against them the justice, after giving them some good advice, permitted them to pursue their journey without further molectation.

They have have had a race in England from which it seems a fair inference that the English horses are improved in bottom by an infusion of **NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS**

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH AND FORMOSA.

CHINESE INDIGNANT AT MISSIONARIES.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JAPAN.

resident Lerdo Acquitted by the Mex-

ican Congress - Confirmation of Plumb's Railway Coucession-Republican Movements in Spain - Miscellaucous Affairs in Europe, &c., &c.

CUBA.

I vasion of Export Duties. HAVANDA, June 8 .- The Guestia publishes a ular from the Intendente containing stringent r gulations to prevent frauds on customs-revenue especially on exports. Spanish Consuls abroad are instructed to forward statements of cargoes of vessels arriving from Cuba, that the same may be compared with manifests as declared in Cuban custom-houses, Government purposes to check eva-sion of payment of export duties by introducing a drawback system similar to that in customs service of the United States. The certificate of a Spanish consul will be necessary to prove the ke

gality of a manifest,

CHINA AND JAPAN. The Burmese and Formosau Difficulties-SAN FRANCISCO June 10.-Steamship City of Tokio arrived from Hong Kong via Yokohoma. She brings the following intelligence:

Hone Kose, May 15 .- The chief topic of inter-

st continues to be the murder of Mr. Margary. There is a strong disposition to fix the principal responsibility upon the government of Burmah The troubles in Formosa between the Chinese and aborigines are extending. An attack was made May 1 upon the American Methodist Epis-

copal church in Kuikiang, in consequence of superstitious belief among the natives that children were malirented by missionaries. YOROHAMA, May 23 .- The Japenese financial estimates for the first half of the current year show a surplus of some \$5,000,000.

The general supervision of contributions to the

Philadelphia centennial has been placed in the The United States Legation now advises the appointment of Americans to offices of trust, in consequence of permission to that effect having been received from the State Department at

SPAIN.

Another Carlist Victory Announced-Apprekensions of the Alfonsist Government-

Rumored Republican Agitation. LONDON, June 2.-The Carlist committee in this city announce that they have received intelligence of a great victory by General Sabalis over King Alfonso's troops at Blanes, a seaport town of Spain, twenty-two miles south of Gerona, after twe days' fighting. The Carlists captured the guns and stores of the Aligneists, and took 140

risoners.

LONDON, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, alluding to ther umors of a Republican movement in Madrid, says those who are watching the course of affairs in Spain are satisfied that the Alfonsist government is apprehentive They assert that the Spanish embassador at Pa-ris has renewed his complaints relative to the tolerance of Carlism on the frontier, and has warmly otested against the estensible charity fete real object of which is to ruise money in Paris for the Carlists. It is supposed that France will pay less attention to these complaints than formerly, as Germany at present takes slight interest in the cause of King Alfonso, whose government is too weak to pursue a consengreeable to Germany. A competent authority, an attache of the Spanish embassy in Paris, officially reports that the Carlisos muster Suriy-Sive thousand good sol-diers, besides an equal number of second rates, and will centinue to be victorious so long as the war is conducted as at present. A dispach from Vienna says the Princess Windischgratz has sent

3 0,000 floring to Don Carlos. CABLE FLASHES.

Lornon, June R.—It is estimated that 80,000 people have attended the meetings of Mr. Moody in Bow hall during the past three days. In the same time 3,000 persons have visited the "inquiry rooms." Mr. Spurgeon will open a series of meet

ings in Camberwall to-morrow.

Madnin, June 9.—Gen. Jovellar has gone to Valencia to assume command of the Army of the Centre. Lieut Gen. Prime De Rivera will succeed Gen. Jovellar as Minister of War. Loydon, June 9.-The Sultan of Zanzibar landed at Westminster this evening and was received by a guard of honor. He will remain in England a month or more. The expenses of his

visit are defrayed by the British Government. MEXICO. Congress Befuses to impeach the President

by 128 to 10-Plumb's Railway Contract Approved-Earthquakes. CITY OF MEXICO, May 30, via HAVANA,-The articles of impeachment brought by Gen. Riva Palaci against the President of the Republic specify the violation of several clauses of the fused to try the charges by a vote of 128 to 10. Congress has definitely approved the Plumb International railroad contract by a vote of 116 to 13. By the terms of the contract the construction of the road must be commenced within three

The building of this road will do much to put an The onliding of the road will do much to put an end to the border troubles.

The foundations have been last for a moanment to the memory of the last President Juares.

A conflagration in Minattilan has desiroyed thirty buildings. Many families are homeless. The total loss is estimated at \$800,000.

Slight shocked earthquake have been felt in Jalisto.

Guicksilver is still found in abundance in the

Quicksilver is still found in abundance in the

Zacatecas mines, but the yield is falling off, and will soon be reduced to \$50 per quintal. PERSONAL. Treasurer New is expected to reach this city

to-day or to-morrow. Levi Hubbard, United States District Attorney Senator Morton had a long interview with At torney General Pierrepont yesterday. Edmund M. Kline, one of the editors and pro-

Examiner, died yesterday morning, of hear Col. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., and Chief Medical Purveyor, was among the graduating class of the Law Department of Columbian University, last vening, but he has no idea, we understand, of resigning his commission.

The Hon, Jefferson P. Kidder, Delegate in Congress from Dakots, left Washington for his home last evening. Early in the next session of Con-gress, Mr. Kidder will bring forward legislation concerning the interest of Dakota in the Hisck Hills, the valuable parties of which lie principally in his Territory.

Commander F.M. Bunce, who was lately ordered as senior aid to Commodore Patterson, at the Navy Yard, has entered upon the duties of his office. Commedore Bunce will not bring his family on from Hartford, Conn., where they now reside, before October next. Miss Rosa Lee, a daughter lot General Robert

E. Lee, occupied a prospenium box at the Na-tional theatre last evening, with Mrs. Thomas Donaldson of Bultimore, Mrs. Johnson, danghter in-law of Reverdy Johnson, and Miss Welling Col. B. F. Boyd, superintendent of Louisiana

State University, has deficitely accepted the ap-pointment of superintendent of the Government Military College near Unive, Egypt, with the rank and pay of a brigadier general in the regular

CALIFORNIA. Congressional Nominations.

F SAN FRANCISCO, June 9-A dispatch from Sacramento says today H. T. Page was nominated for Congress by the Second and C. B. Denic, of Vallejo, by the Third Congressional districts, Republican conventions. The Republican State convention meets at Sacramento to-morrow. A rumor prevalls that Sargent and Gorbam will break with the Central Pacific and denognee the company in the convention.